

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXIV.

SALEM, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

NO. 13.

In addition to being the oldest living ex Senator of the United States, Joseph Clay, of Nottingham, N. H., has been come by the recent death of General David Hunter, the oldest ex officer of the regular army, his commission dating from March 12, 1812.

Bull-fighting is apparently a lucrative profession. Larijo, the favorite-to-redear of Madrid, makes \$30,000 during the summer season at that capital, and during the winter he makes about \$50,000 traveling through the provinces. Last year he killed 234 bulls and did not receive a scratch.

As a rule, England's war veterans reach a greater age than our own. Haweck died at sixty-two, Grant at sixty-three, and McClellan at sixty. Lord Stratford, who served under Wellington in Spain, died recently at the age of ninety-two, and the Iron Duke himself lived beyond fourscore years.

Greenville, Penn., points with pride to Magdalene Miller, who is ninety years old and mother of twelve children. When young, she was as vigorous as a man and could shoulder three bushels of wheat.

During the graveyard insurance craze she was insured for over \$100,000, and has outlived all the companies. She has smoked tobacco for more than seventy years.

Supertions Spaniards say that the equality of thirteen at table has been illustrated by King Alfonso's death. When the king visited Aranjuez last summer to see the cholera patients, he behaved at the palace and thence persons sat down to the meal. Noticing the matter, the king gravely referred to the tradition, and made his equerry give him a list of the guests, that he might see whether any one died within the year. King Alfonso was the first of the thirteen to die.

The Alps are pierced by three remarkably long tunnels, entering Italy from France, Switzerland, and the Austrian Tyrol. They are the Mont Cenis, seven and three-quarters miles long; the St. Gotthard, nine and one-quarter miles long; and the Arlberg tunnel, only six and one-half miles long. The projected Simplon tunnel, by which the railroad from Geneva to Martigny will be carried through the mountains to Duno d'Osella, will be twelve and one-half miles long, and the estimated cost \$20,000,000.

One of the latest nations for preserving health and beauty is to drink a glass of hot water before breakfast, and it is largely practiced. A Baltimore physician, speaking of this, related some curious methods employed by his female patients to preserve their good looks. One drinks a glass of hot water before arising in the morning; another uses a half-teaspoonful of cinchona in a goblet of water; still another takes a pinch of table salt into her mouth before leaving bed, and a Philadelphia belle every morning regularly gurgles her throat with soups made of white castle soap.

The immense quantity of peanuts grown in Africa, South America and in our own Southern States afford not only an article of food, but a very large source of oil production. The seed contains from forty-five to fifty per cent. of a nearly colorless, bland, fixed oil, not unlike olive oil, and used for similar purposes; it is a non-drying oil, which changes but little by exposure to the air, and remains fluid even at several degrees colder than thirty-two degrees. A very great quantity of soap is manufactured from this kind of oil; indeed, some of the finest toilet soaps imported from France are of this material.

If it is true, as alleged, that a naturalist has discovered that the individual bee works only three hours a day, it is likely that the ant will have a double burden to support as the ever-presentable model of industry. Bees truly work continuously from sunrise to sunset, but the naturalist referred to says that they are different bees. One squad relieves another at three-hour intervals during daylight, and the whole lot rests absolutely during the hours of darkness. The ant, according to *Hoppe's Weekly*, will do to fall back upon for a time, and when science shows that he is no longer feasible, there is the car driver. He will bawl the day when it can truly be said that the bee works only three hours in the twenty-four, and that he is busy as a bee, and no better.

There is one happy corner of the foot-stool where currency questions are unknown. The inhabitants of the Port Hamilton group of islands, recently purchased by England from Corea, are neither bi-metalists nor mono-metalists. They are strict no metalists. Silver and gold have they none, and they are quite set upon doing without either. They are equally unfamiliar with paper money. In short, they know nothing about currency in any form, and so far it has been impossible to argue the idea into their heads. They are willing to work making roads and landing places, but not for money. They insist upon being paid for their labor in rice. An islander who was offered a Mexican dollar, and told that he could get rice for it, gave back the coin with the pithy remark that it was "rather small for a farm." When informed that the grain was to be got, not by actual production, but in the way of exchange, he replied that he "would take it once, so there would be no need for exchanging." As it was impossible to stand against such remorseless logic, the native went off with the grain, and the European was left with the uncrowned dollar.

Just before mounting our horses on the morning of the second day's fight, it occurred to me to ascertain the pulsations of the human system in the excitement of going into battle. I requested my medical director, Dr. Brodie, to examine the pulse of myself and staff. He found that they varied from ninety to 130.—*General Bazaar.*

The Blood at a Gallop.

On the first day of the battle, when the

two sides were

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and

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1886

\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its thirty-fourth volume on January 1, 1886.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and enterprising than ever.

V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.

LATEST NEWS.

Wednesday noon's mail, announces great rains all over Alabama for the past few days, washing out Rail road tracks and destroying bridges on the railroad between Opelika and Danville, Alabama. A construction train broke through a bridge and feared all hands were lost; a cotton factory a Prattsville, Ala., was undermined and is a wreck. Loss \$80,000. The town of Helena, Ark., was badly injured, by a cyclone on the evening of the 29th March.

Hon. A. Van Wyck, of New York, a native North Carolinian, will deliver the literary address at the University commencement, and Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D., of Brooklyn, rector of one of the largest Episcopal churches in that city, will preach the baccalaureate sermon.

The Freeman's Journal reports great distress in Galway, Ireland, from famine. In the Arran district the suffering is appalling. There is a crying need of food, fuel, clothing and medicine. Relief must come soon or there will be a great many deaths.

INTERESTING TO POSTMASTERS — Under a recent order, only the duplicate certificates are to be returned to postmasters making their quarterly deposits at the Raleigh office. The originals are to be sent direct from Raleigh to the department. The newspapers in this State are requested to reprint this for the information of all postmasters in North Carolina.

Texas is a curious State. It is so cosmopolitan that the Governor's messages are printed in four different languages. About 30,000 copies are printed in English, 10,000 in German, and 5,000 each in Spanish and Bohemian.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate has passed the House bill, granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Hancock.

The Senate has amended the bill increasing the pensions of soldiers' and sailors' widows from \$8 to \$12 per month.

An immense amount of property was destroyed by strikers at Charleroi, Belgium. It strikes us that such conduct will result in no good to the strikers in the end.

Edward Atkinson shows that the railroads of the United States give employment to 650,000 people, and transport annually 400,000,000 tons of freight, one-half of which is food and fuel.

Mrs. Grant has paid out of her share of the proceeds of the General's book \$25,000 to Mrs. Corbin, the General's sister, that being the amount she lost on investment with Grant & Ward.

The earnings of the Richmond & Danville system of railroads show an increase of about \$70,000 for the month of February, 1886, over those of the corresponding month of last year.

Senator George says the Senate "is a big store-house of secrets." He contends that it has no right to ask reasons of the President when it locks its own doings from the public eye, in executive session.

Ex-President Jefferson Davis has accepted an invitation to lecture in Montgomery, Ala., on behalf of the monument to be erected there in memory of Alabama soldiers.

The Danville Register says: Revenue officials making a raid on illicit distilleries in the Southern part of Virginia, had a sharp fight with moonshiners, in which shots were exchanged. Ten stills were cut and 2,500 gallons of beer destroyed.

The greatest flower show ever seen in the world can now be witnessed in New York. Mr. Kuhner has drawn upon a hundred conservatories, and the collection is described as being wonderfully rich and extensive. Over 30,000 was spent in arranging for this new exhibition. The scene is said to be enchanting — *Wilmington Star*.

The returns of the British board of trade, for February, are interesting to Americans, in that they show that during the first two months of the current year, England imported more wheat from India than from this country. India, Russia and Germany have gained in the exportation of wheat, while America has lost heavily in her exports.

Low-necked dresses are going to be very popular with the lovely young ladies, because if they should catch cold wearing them, haven't they got Dr. Buel's Cough Syrup to cure them?

A large number of Irish paupers have been sent from New York back to Ireland.

The Edmunds Resolutions

were taken up and after a brief and pointed discussion passed. The following will give our readers an idea of their import:

Mr. Harris having demanded a separate vote upon the resolutions, the first resolution, adopting the report of the committee on judiciary, was adopted; yeas 32, nays 26.

The second resolution, condemning the refusal of the attorney general to send copies of papers called by the Senate was adopted; yeas 32, nays 25.

Against the third resolution, declaring it the duty of the Senate to refuse confirmation, Mr. Gray raised the point that it changed a rule of the Senate and was not in order. The president pro tem, overruled the point of order and Mr. Gray appended his decision.

Mr. Gray's appeal was laid on the table. Mr. Brown moved to amend by striking out the third resolution altogether. The motion was not agreed to. A vote being taken on the third resolution, it was agreed to; yeas 30, nays 29, Messrs. Ridderberg and Van Wyck voting with the Democrats.

The fourth resolution, condemning the discharge of ex-Union soldiers and putting in their places of men who had rendered no military service for the government, was voted on and agreed to; yeas 56, nays 1 (Morgan).

Before that resolution came to a vote Mr. Butler said if he had time he could demonstrate that the Republican party had violated the law relating to soldiers ten times while the present administration "had not dropped from it once."

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution declaring that nothing in the resolutions already adopted was to be construed as declaring that the conduct of the attorney general rendered him liable to impeachment and that the Senate disclaimed the right or power to punish him by imprisonment or otherwise, for the offense charged against him in his resolution.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—**N. W. N. C. R. R.**
No. 9 Leaves Salem, 6.30 a. m.
" " Arrives " 11.25 a. m.
" 11 Leaves " 6.55 p. m.
" 12 Arrives " 1.15 a. m.

—All persons in arrears for the PRESS will please call and settle.

—Press, self-piler, for sale.

GOOD HORSE for sale. Enquire at this office.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—I will attend at the Court-House in Winston, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of April, for the purpose of examining applicants for Teacher's Certificates.

A. I. BUTNER,
County Supt.

—See new advertisements in this issue.

Bug GOURD SEEDS. Enquire at this office.

The season for killing birds expires Wednesday.

Rain, more or less, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Meeting at the Methodist Prot. Church every night this week.

The Daily says Maj. Wm. Stipe was seriously stricken with paralysis.

A protracted meeting at the M. P. Church, Winston, is in progress.

Mrs. G. A. Reich, of this place, celebrated her 50th birthday on Friday last.

H. A. Lineback bought the Salem paper mill property, Saturday, for \$3,500.

For ELEGANT JEWELRY, in endless variety, go to BEVAN, the Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

It is stated that the Salem Branch Railroad to Greensboro clear of \$11,000 during February.

Drinking three quarts of whisky from Friday night till Saturday noon, killed Charles Hill, colored, of Belvoir's Creek Township.

The next meeting of the Local Option Association will be held in the Court House at 7½ o'clock, on Friday (to-morrow) evening.

Miss Laura Clark, one of Mt. airy's fair ladies, who has been visiting her uncle J. W. Shepherd, of this place, has returned home.

Largest Stock of Ladies and Gents Gold and Silver WATCHES, Machine Oils, Tanner's Oils, Mixed Paints, Artist's colors, Paint Brushes, etc., go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS; they have a large stock and sell at lowest prices. Third Street, Winston, N. C.

Salem Female Academy Commencement.

The Academy for March says:

"The Sermon will be preached in the Salem church on Sunday, June 13th; the Seniors will read their essays on the following Tuesday; the Concert will be given on Wednesday evening. The Commencement itself will take place on Thursday, June 17th, when the diplomas to the Graduating Class will be delivered by the beloved former Principal of the Salem Female Academy, Rev. Robert de Schweinitz. Twenty years have passed since he retired from his office as Principal, but we have constant evidence of the love and respect in which his former pupils still hold him. On his part, the affection is as warm as it ever was. We have for a long time thought that it would be a most happy circumstance if he and many of his old scholars might once more upon this earth be brought face to face."

The Centennial celebration of the opening of the Sister's House, in Salem, will be celebrated on Sunday and Monday next.

Prof. Delap closed his Shady Grove singing school at Bethany church on yesterday, with a large crowd in attendance, as is usual in this section on such occasions.

Barton Clodfelter put six large ears in his pond a few days ago. He has also prepared a good sized patch for melons, again the coming season, from which he always makes a nice profit.

Several persons are making preparations for more tobacco barns; in the lot are many who have never raised any.

Died at Fork Church, Davie county, Mrs. TEMPLE GREEN, wife of A. C. Green, on March 20th. Mr. Green has the sympathy of his Davidson friends.

J. R. O. Bethany, N. C., March 29th, 1886.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending March 27th, 1886:

Ladies.

Mrs. Plebe Cahoon, Miss Diana Crouse Mrs. Henry F. Hine, Miss Nannie Swain, Gentlemen.

J. C. Brown & Son, Leopold Evans, Ed. W. Jones, Mr. James M. Ladd, Mr. T. E. W. Mulligan, J. B. Moody, Piney Grove McG Co., David Palmer, Mr. Wm. B. Phillips, James Sprague, Chas. Swain, Levi Swain, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. S. J. Swain, John M. Smith, Joseph Tesh, J. W. Warren, Mr. David Elwood Wier.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

Local Option.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. H. E. Fries at the local option meeting held in this place on Tuesday of last week, and also the resolution offered by Mr. E. A. Ebert:

WHEREAS, At the request of certain citizens of Winston-Salem, this meeting has been called for the purpose of considering the vote of Winston township on the local option law.

WHEREAS, The law passed by the Legislature of 1876 and 1872, chapter 70, prohibiting the sale of liquors within two miles of the Salem Academy or any of the churches of Winston, is still in force with the exception of the corporation of both Salem and Winston, which are exempt by their charters.

AND WHEREAS, The corporation of Winston has decided that it is expedient to grant license.

Be it resolved, 1st, That while this meeting is in full sympathy with the Prohibition movement, it does not deem it advisable to take any action which will in any way affect the chartered rights of our neighboring town.

Resolved, 2d, That this meeting appoint a committee of three persons to wait upon our Board of County Commissioners and request them to stop granting licenses outside the corporate limits within two miles of the churches of Winston or the Salem Academy.

Resolved, 3d, That we herewith request all good citizens to aid the officers of the county and towns in seeing that the laws now in force are duly executed.

Resolved, That this meeting expresses its sympathy and hearty approval of the prohibition effort in Winston Township, and hereby promises our support of the movement.

On coming to a vote the substance prevailed by a vote of 19 to 16. The Daily says:

At the 3rd meeting of the Winston Local Option meeting, on Thursday evening last, held in the Baptist church, about 90 persons were present. The President, E. Gray, announced that the number of members now amounted to 110, all voters. Dr. Bagwell reported the result of the meeting at Salem as follows:

That the people of Salem were not only in sympathy with, but would co-operate with the voters of Winston in a township election determined by a small majority of those present. With that report the committee recommended that a sub-committee be appointed to wait upon the people of Salem with papers for signatures to ascertain the actual status of the Sodomites on the township election question, which report and recommendation were received and adopted the present executive committee to appear before a sub-committee. The expediency of a township instead of a city election in Winston was briefly discussed.

In a note Mr. Lineback says:

"Such surprises are most gratifying and encouraging, and such presents are both useful and highly ornamental. Many thanks to the donors."

SOLID SILVER SPOONS and TRIPLE PLATED SILVER-WARE, at bottom figures, for sale by J. BEVAN, Silversmith, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

infringe on the sacred hours of the Lord's Day and the services of the Sanctuary. But I must be careful what I write, the town authorities might get after me again.

C. L. R.
Kernersville, March 30th, 1886.

Messrs. Editors: Items are rather scarce at present, but I will give what I have.

On last Tuesday morning while Mr. Wm. Farabee and family were at the barn examining their potatoes, their kitchen chimney fell to the floor demolishing a portion of the roof and ceiling, but fortunately the stove and other kitchen furnishings escaped injury. Mr. Farabee had his chimney built very high to prevent its smoking the room, and I suppose it was not built quite perpendicular, hence the fall, which he said he would not have had happen for \$25.

Prof. Delap closed his Shady Grove

singing school at Bethany church

on yesterday, with a large crowd in

attendance, as is usual in this sec-

tion on such occasions.

Barton Clodfelter put six large ears in his pond a few days ago. He has also prepared a good sized patch for melons, again the coming season, from which he always makes a nice profit.

Several persons are making prepa-

rations for more tobacco barns;

in the lot are many who have never

raised any.

Mr. C. F. Lowe has sold to Mr. M. Gray 600 acres of land, known as the Frank tract, and including the mill property. Consideration \$7,000.

Messrs. ASHCRAFT & OWENS have

succeeded GRAY & MARTIN in the

Drug business in Winston.

When you want anything in their line you will do well to give them a call. They carry a full stock of

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, everything kept in a first-class Drug Store.

bors for deciding whether Winston should be wet or dry, being as she is a corporation free to act as her citizens think best for her moral and material welfare. This objection might be laughed at as frivolous or fastidious by enthusiasts, but it is nevertheless based on solid principles of right and liberty. Besides Salem has the benefit of the special law that liquor shall not be sold within two miles of churches and schools, and this, if enforced, will about clear the entire township of dram shops, except within the corporate limits of Winston.

It cannot therefore fail to appear to the candid mind after fair deliberation that the better method now to be adopted by the local option or prohibition candidates is to hold an election in the corporation of Winston and if carried then see that the commissioners enforce the two mile law. This will give local option in the township and will relieve Salem of the embarrassment of voting on the question with Winston, when Salem is already a dry town.

It is made only from **TEST** materials, is rich in

Soluble Phosphate, Ammonia and Potash, beautifully

and uniformly combined; fine, dry and in prime con-

dition for drilling, and **HAS NO SUPERIOR** if

an equal, for the production of

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

From the Lexington Dispatch.

Boon Swicegood, son of John H. Swicegood, of Tyro township, died on the 19th, aged about 18 years.

On the 20th inst., an infant daughter of E. A. Rothrock died.

Messrs. A. C. Hegre & Son have

500 fish in their pond.

Chills are still prevalent in Da-

vidson.

The prohibitionists have issued a

call for a county convention to meet in the court house on Saturday, the 10th of April.

Mr. C. F. Thompson, trustee

of Mrs. TEMPLE GREEN, wife of A. C. Green, on March 20th. Mr. Green has the sympathy of his Davidson friends.

J. R. O. Bethany, N. C., March 29th, 1886.

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HEALTH HINTS.

For nose bleed, get plenty of powdered alum.

Distilled snow water and salt is said to be an excellent wash for weak eyes.

Well-ventilated sleeping rooms will do much toward preventing headaches and lack of appetite for the morning meal.

Powdered alum dissolved in hot water is said to relieve frosty feet if they are soaked in it for an hour and more. Put in as much alum as the water will dissolve.

The number of persons who would be improved in health by changing from three meals to two a day is quite large. Brain workers rather than muscle workers would be the class benefited.

In answer to request for directions for curing warts, take one ounce of astringent acid, two ounces of glycerine and three ounces of muriatic acid, mix them together and rub the hands before going to bed.

Cut a fig once or twice in two, put it in a cup, pour boiling water on it, let it stand till cool, not cold; then bathe the eye with the water quite frequently. It is said to be a sure cure for a sty on the eye.

A Religions Festival in Morocco.

A Safi (Morocco) letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The holiday of Moulood is accompanied by the displays of religious enthusiasts throughout his Sheeradan majesty the sultan of Morocco's dominions, but at no other port do these fanatics amuse themselves with such ferocity as Saffi, where the ratiociniousness of their creed is most evident, demanding for a Christian or Jew to enter their path during certain hours of the day. Even the Mussulman spectators stand with naked feet, fearing the 'Aissowa,' for lack of prey, should seize and devour their shoes. None but an eye-witness can conceive the degrading scenes which occur during these processions; and none derive enjoyment therefrom. The 'Aissowa' are naked to the waist, and wear their hair so that when necessary it covers the face. The 'Hamadush' on the contrary, are shaved as is the custom of Mohammedans. The principal performers assemble at their respective zowsias or chapels in town, and sally forth attended by their bands of drummers who are usually the musicians of the party. They beat tom-toms and play an instrument whose tones it is impossible to describe on paper. Suffice it to say, the student of this instrument is not allowed to pursue his practice in town, but has to play in a solitary and distant spot until midnight. This will convey some idea of the scenes depicted to listeners by this barbarous ducal. As the processions warm with excitement, then commences the fun of the fair. The Aissowa seize any live animal in sight, be it cat, dog, goat, or sheep. Goats are usually provided for these occasions by admirers. They tear pieces of their cloths off one another to denote the bloodlessness of their cause. They struggle, rolling over and over upon the ground, shouting, leaping, and gesticulating. They wave the entrails and skins of their victims in the faces of their comrades, who try to seize the prey with their teeth or rut their faces in the reeking mass. Just behind and around are 'Hamadush' covered with blood and misery, tearing their hair and not understanding hymn, and chopping themelves to the cadence of the music."

Footwear in Mexico.

The 10,000,000 inhabitants of Mexico use almost entirely home-made boots, shoes, gauntlets, slippers and sandals, so far as they wear any foot covering at all.

Shoes in Mexico are a European introduction, and are not worn as part of the national costume. A large proportion of the population (probably a majority) do not wear shoes at all. The sandal, which is a sole of leather, rawhide, or woven maguey fiber, strapped to the bottom of the foot with strings of some material, is the only foot covering used by this class of people, and is even made in the same shape as the Indian sandals, though the estimate requires no protection for instep or ankle, the national sandal is doubtless the most economical, comfortable and healthy shoeing that can be worn in the country.

In proof of this, the infantry regiments of the Mexican army, armed and equipped otherwise without regard to expense, still wear the leather sandal, and to shoes, not solely for the sake of economy, but because it is considered generally healthier, keeps the feet in a better condition, more easily repaired or replaced, and makes easier marching.

The shoe-wearing population of the republic is mostly of European origin or descendants of the Indians who have learned to prefer European fashions and modes of living. This class has inherited from their Indian as well as their Spanish ancestors remarkably small, well-modeled feet and hands, upon which they pride themselves considerably; consequently a handsewn and elegantly shaped shoe is a great luxury in Mexico, though a reader sale. Hence the cheaper shoes made in the country, if not so strong and durable, are more carefully modeled and several sizes smaller than the average trade shoe made in the United States.—*Boston Bulletin*.

Natives of Central Australia.

The native inhabitants of Central Australia are among the most degraded of the human race. They are very different from the Maoris, and have no religious ideas, nor social, nor muscular, no instinct.

The only gift of civilization they take at all is whisky.

Upon arriving at the age of maturity the young men are compelled to remain three days in the "bush," where they are beaten and abused by such of the men as see them after which they themselves are called men and entitled to hunt the kangaroo.

The marriage ceremony consists in the groom, after his bride with a club, after which a sign of her manhood, her two front teeth are extracted with the aid of sharp stones.

The Fond Papa's Lullaby.

Come, baby, dear,

The night is here,

She's in the slumber,

Close with her eyes,

Sweet lullaby,

I'll sing thee without number,

Sleep, baby, sleep,

Close with I'll keep;

Fear not, thy father's near thee,

He's in his care,

When I'm the bair,

The angels lead to hear thee.

Rest, sweet one, rest,

On papa's breast,

No one will dare to harm thee;

Hush while he sings,

All sorts of songs,

Into sleep to charm thee.

Sleep my love,

Come, I won't stay,

Up here all night and bethor,

Don't yet like!

Confound the heat,

Here take him to his mother.

Somerville, Mass.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Good Barn-Yard.

Few farmers place a sufficiently high estimate on the value of a good barn-yard, and accordingly they give little attention to its location, the manner of enclosing it and rendering it comfortable for the animals that spend much of their time in it. In many cases they put the entire pains to the animals, so that it serves the purpose of making and preserving manure. In arranging a barnyard the first consideration should be insuring the comfort of the animals that are kept in it, and it should be remembered that most animals kept on farms pass more than half their lives in the barn-yard. It is a practical method to make it a comfortable place in which animals will enjoy staying, and from which they will not strive to make their escape. To render it comfortable a portion of its surface should be quite high and dry, so that animals can stand or lie on it without becoming wet and dirty. The plan of a good barn-yard will be to have a foot or more above the remaining portion is a good one, and that is easily carried out. If there is no natural decline, stones or timbers can be placed across a portion of the yard and the space back of it can be filled to the required height with sand or clay.

Protecting from wind and sun should be the next consideration. This is a very important one in the Northwest. The barn and other farm buildings should have the entire or chief protection on the west side, as the worst winds generally come from that direction. Protection on the other sides should be secured by means of sheds and tight fences.

The instinct of a fowl leads it to scratch even in feeding on a heap of whole grain. This causes it to stop eating long enough to swallow. We give fowls too much at a time, and this causes them to stuff themselves so as to injure their crops if fed dampened meal. A little whole grain seed or straw may be given to poultry to make them eat.

Few farmers know how much feed for fowls can be grown from a small patch of sunflowers. The seed needs to be planted on rich soil, as it is rapid and enormous growth is very exhaustive. If given to any other stock the fowl will soon learn to peck at the seed and plant food best adapted to its vigorous growth, and thus prevent vacant spaces which are only filled by weeds.

A Western man says he keeps the swine plague from attacking his hogs by the free use of copper scattered all about the feeding places, and allowing them to eat all they want. Copperas is a good disinfectant, and is an astringent and a tonic. It is the sulphate of iron, and iron is a common tonic.

A much heavier sod and larger growth of either pasture or hay is obtained by sowing different kinds of grass seed on the same land.

What will find the kind of soil and plant best suited to the soil of the island group?

At about the year 1789 John Young, boatswain of the ship Eleanor, Captain Metcalfe, sailed from Cape Cod. A year later she dropped anchor at Owyhee, and after trading with the natives for a few days she went to Mawhee, another of the Hawaiian group. While at anchor there two native chiefs swam to the Eleanor the next day and stole a small boat. They pushed the boat ashore, where they murdered the sailor. They burned the boat to obtain the nails in it, which were almost invaluable to them for the purpose of making fishhooks. Captain Metcalfe offered a reward for the return of the sailors.

Rich oriental embroidery is used for vests for silk dresses.

Ruchings of embroidered crape are in all the evening colors.

"All over" embroideries are now made wide enough for skirts.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinson is a successful jeweler of Hartford, Conn.

The Bristol sisters have a very fine florist's business in Topeka, Kansas.

Fringeres in all colors are formed of twisted strands of very narrow fringe.

Ivory-white vests are worn with velvet, silk and fine wool basques of dark colors.

Mohair trimmings have dots of tinsel through the centre, and are edged with tinsel.

An English writer of fashion gossip says that women are nowadays expected to dress to match their china.

Mrs. General Sheridan is very punctilious about returning calls. She devotes a portion of each day to this purpose.

High-pot belted stoles with white muslin curtains, all of the old-time, are being revived in all their imposing stateliness.

At a Baltimore charity ball one lady was a necklace, bracelets, and a fan chain composed of \$2.50, \$5, \$10 and \$20 gold pieces.

Considering the fact that all brides are beautiful, a curious inquirer wants to know where all the plain married women come from.

"Beauty spots" are now painted with India ink on the girl of the period's face.

India ink is a great deal better than court plaster.

Bianchini's wife is described as a tall, aristocratic looking woman with decided but pleasing features and of elegant but simple taste in dress.

All sorts of odd and curious dresses are carried by the fashionable women this season, some of which are apparently purely ornamental.

"Box robes" of satin, with broad and narrow embroidery, are of reddish blue with red embroidery, green with cerulean, and tan with white needlework.

A cynic remarks that a Philadelphia woman wears a bustle so large that when she is crossing the street she is on her bustle before the bustle is half way over.

A French woman confesses to having been born in a boat in the effort to catch a husband, and only having caught instead bonito fish fourteen times, pleurisy thrice and 120 colds in the head.

Plush bodies over skirts of a different material and texture, and in some brilliant color that harmonizes with the skirt of embroidered or beaded tulle and lace, are charming for the evening.

Ondine is a new cotton fabric of open weave closely resembling nun's veiling. It is as thin as gossamer and is to be had in all colors, with conventional figures, hieroglyphics and stripes.

A small bonnet of princess shape has a crown of purple plush. The coronet is made of black organza.

There need be no further concern in the mind of the swain who would pursue a ring for his sweetheart, now that adjustable rings have come. Almost any size finger can be accommodated, unless the damsel come from St. Louis.

Queen Victoria's birthday present to the Crown Princess of Germany was a "full dress" carriage, the interior of which was lined with blue silk, trimmed with gold and silver, and tasseled.

The outside of claret color, with lines of crimson, and all the mountings are of brass. On the doors and panels the English and Prussian arms are embazoned in relief taken from Metcalfe's son.

Young and Davis have had a well-constructed barn built for them, and the fence is a good one, but will afford much protection to the animals.

A good way to use cabbage that is too coarse for slaw is to cut it moderately.

When almost dry add a cup of chick peas to the soup, and you will not cream milk this kind slightly with flour. Season with pepper, salt and butter.

A lady gives this recipe for tea cakes:

One pound and two ounces of flour, a quarter of a pound of butter, six ounces of lard, half a pound of sugar, half a nutmeg grated, two teaspoonsful of baking powder and two eggs. Mix the flour, lard and butter together, beat the eggs and sugar and mix with the paste. Roll out thinner than cut into small squares and bake for two hours and a half; remove the bones and pork and serve.

It is a good plan to have a fence around the garden, and the fence should be made of strong posts, in which scantlings are inserted near the top and bottom, to which boards seven or eight feet long are attached in an upright position.

If applied immediately, powdered starch will take up many kinds of fruit stains on table linens. It must be left on the stain a spot for a few hours, until it absorbs the stain.

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